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CITY OF OAKLAND



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Office of the Mayor
Lionel J. Wilson
Mayor

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January 16, 1985

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TO: Members of the City Council

FROM: Mayor Lionel J. Wilson

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SUBJECT: Report on the Oakland Interagency Council on Drugs

Attached for your information are documents which report on activities of the Oakland Interagency Council on Drugs. As the documents will indicate, this Council includes all four levels of government - Federal, State, County and City. It was formed to provide increased attention to Oakland's serious problems with traffic in illicit drugs. It is a joint effort of Federal, State, County and City of Oakland government entities.

At its next meeting on January 28, 1985, it will be joined by:

- Dr. David Bowick, Superintendent of the Oakland Public Schools
- the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs
- the Alameda County Health Care Agency
- the Alameda County Social Services Agency
- the City of Oakland Parks and Recreation Department
- the City of Oakland Housing Authority

Mr. Bill Downing, President of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce

Ms. June Norman, Chairperson of the Oakland Citizen's Crime
Prevention Committee

Bishop Allen Johnson, Vice President, Oakland Community Organizations

Memorandum
Page Two

The reports which I have received indicate that bringing the law enforcement agencies together was a productive first step. The objective of enhancing cooperation among the various law enforcement jurisdictions was served well.

In the second meeting, the emphasis will be on

- * the broad community roles and programs addressing the serious issues of drug use and traffic, and
- * institutions of education, prevention and restoration.

These documents are furnished to you at this time so that you will have them before discussion of the January 28 conference becomes broadly public.

LIST OF INVITEES
OAKLAND INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON DRUGS
MEETING OF JANUARY 28, 1985

U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

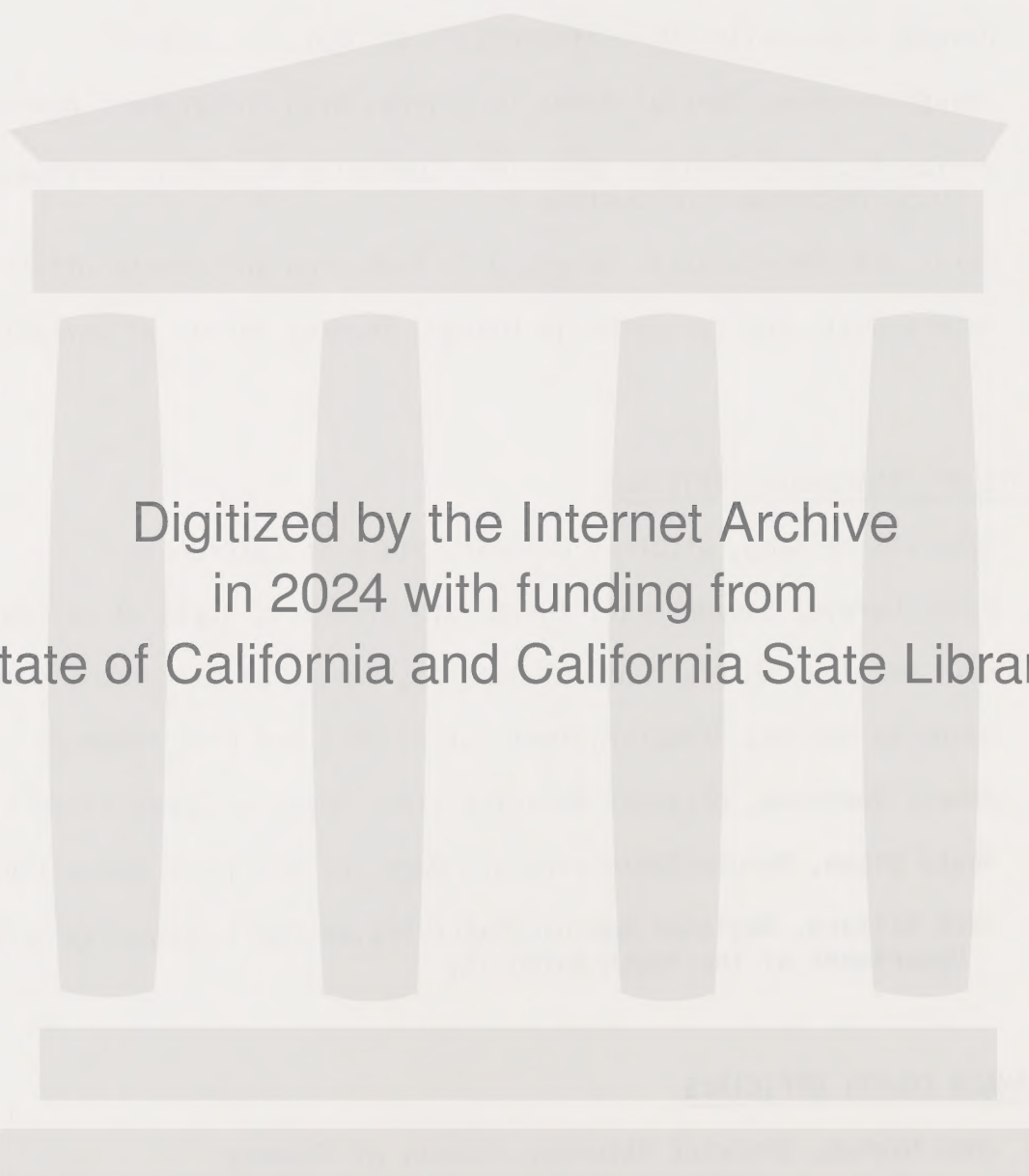
1. Joseph Russoniello, U.S. Attorney, U.S. Dept. of Justice
2. Joseph Krueger, Special Agent in Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration
3. Julian Klugman, Regional Director, Community Relations Service,
U.S. Department of Justice
4. Doris Halliday-Cannata, Chief, U.S. Probation and Parole Office
5. Robert Gast, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigations

STATE OF CALIFORNIA OFFICIALS

1. John Van de Kamp, Attorney General, State of California
2. Elihu Harris, Assemblyman, Thirteenth District, State of California
3. S.C. Helsley, Chief, Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
4. Chauncey Veatch, Director, Dept. of Alcohol and Drug Programs
5. Robert Roenicke, District Administrator, Dept. of Corrections & Parole
6. Rheta Olsen, Parole Administrator, Dept. of the Youth Authority
7. Jack Gifford, Regional Administrator Prevention & Community Services Branch,
Department of the Youth Authority

ALAMEDA COUNTY OFFICIALS

1. John Meehan, District Attorney, County of Alameda
2. Glen Dyer, Sheriff of Alameda County
3. Mel Hing, County Administrator, Alameda County
4. Paul Green, Chief, Alameda County Probation Department
5. Carl Lester, Director, Alameda County Health Care Services Agency
6. Jack Weir, Director of Social Services, Alameda County Social Services Agency



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ALAMEDA COUNTY OFFICIALS (cont'd)

7. Stan Collis, Executive Officer/Jury Commissioner
8. George Dickey, Administrator, Municipal Court

CITY OF OAKLAND OFFICIALS

1. Lionel Wilson, Mayor
2. Henry Gardner, City Manager
3. George Hart, Chief of Police, Oakland Police Department
4. David Bowick, Superintendent, Oakland Public Schools
5. Harold Davis, Executive Director, Oakland Housing Authority
6. Richard Winnie, City Attorney
7. Hap Smith, Superintendent, Oakland Parks & Recreation Department

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Bill Downing, President, Oakland Chamber of Commerce
2. June Norman, Chairperson, Oakland Citizens' Crime Prevention Committee
3. Bishop Allen Johnson, Vice President for West Oakland, Oakland Community Organization

OICOD
1/28/85 Meeting
Invitees
Page Three

ADDITIONAL INVITEES

1. Dennis Nerney, Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Dept. of Justice
cc: letter to Russoniello
2. Frank Vasquez, Deputy Chief, U.S. Probation Officer, U.S. District Court
cc: letter to Halliday-Cannata
3. Booker Neal, Conciliation Specialist, Community Relations Service
U.S. Dept. of Justice - cc: letter to Klueger
4. William Hayes, State Supervising Parole Agent, Dept. of the Youth Authority
cc: letter to Olsen
5. Bill Lockwood, Asst. to the Parole Administrator, Dept. of the Youth
Authority cc: letter to Olsen
6. Tom Ross, Asst. District Attorney, District Attorney's Office
cc: letter to Meehan
7. Jane Place, Administrative Analyst, County Administrator's Office
cc: letter to Hing

OAKLAND INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON DRUGS
Report to the City of Oakland

Lionel J. Wilson, Mayor

covering the period
September 1, 1984 to December 31, 1984

prepared by

Evelio Grillo
Special Consultant

December 31, 1984

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I. BACKGROUND

Since 1980, Mayor Lionel Wilson, City Manager Henry Gardner and other city, county, and school officials have discussed the revitalization of the Associated Agencies of Oakland. The Associated Agencies of Oakland were once a nationally recognized example of CLOSE COOPERATION among governmental agencies at all levels, especially at the neighborhood level.

The purposes of the Associated Agencies were to enhance service provision by all agencies by promoting CLOSE COOPERATION among agencies sharing responsibility and authority for the care, education, and development of the same children, youth and families. One objective was the reduction and prevention of anti-social disruptive behavior among youth being served by the community's major youth serving institutions: schools, recreation, health, welfare, probation, parole, and police.

The success of the Associated Agencies led directly to Oakland's selection as the first city in the nation to receive a major grant (\$2,000,000) from the Ford Foundation in its Great Cities Program (1961).

In July of 1984, Mayor Lionel Wilson and City Manager Henry Gardner considered the feasibility of applying the Associated Agencies model to Oakland's problems with the street sales of illicit drugs and their attendant violence and disruption of neighborhoods.

At Mayor Wilson's request, a formal conference was held among the Mayor, City Manager Gardner and Evelio Grillo. The elements of an initial program were outlined.

On August 1, 1984, City Manager Gardner, Chief of Police Hart and Evelio Grillo met to consider a specific scope of activities and plan for

convening an interagency group of law enforcement and related agencies.
The purposes would be:

- to review jointly the situation with respect to illicit drug traffic and its attendant problems,
- to consider possibilities for cooperation in enforcing laws covering traffic in illicit drugs within the Oakland community,
- to consider strategies for enhancing educational and preventive approaches and
- to consider enhancing cooperation with community groups which are active in Oakland's programs to prevent and suppress drug traffic and drug use.

An agreement emerged from these discussions. It specifies the activities which were to be carried out and which have been carried out under its provisions. They are reported upon specifically below.

II. REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

1. Contact and consultation have been maintained on a day-to-day basis with Mayor Wilson and his staff as the project has developed. Mayor Wilson personally carried out the necessary discussions whenever protocol and propriety dictated his personal involvement, such as in contacts with
 - U.S. Attorney John Russoniello
 - Attorney General John Van de Kamp
 - District Attorney John Meehan
 - Judges
 - The Press.

Mayor Wilson considered and either approved or concurred in all major decisions reached in connection with the effort. U.S. Attorney John Russoniello participated extensively in the discussions and took a strong role in public interpretation. Special Agent

Joseph Krueger of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, S.C. Helsley, Chief of the California State Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, Alameda County District Attorney John Meehan, and Oakland Chief of Police George Hart each gave extensive direct leadership to the planning for the meeting and participated in interpretation to the media.

At the very outset, in consultations with Mayor Wilson, City Attorney Richard Winnie, Administrative Assistant to the Mayor Mary King, and City Manager Henry Gardner, it became clear that a scheduled September 20th briefing of the City Council on the drug situation in Oakland involved the same officials who, in effect, would be the major participants in any effort to establish an ongoing multi-jurisdictional planning organization. Therefore, it was agreed to combine the two initiatives. The planning for the September 20, 1984 briefing of the Council was then included in the program of work of the consultant.

Accordingly, all arrangements for the September 20, 1984 briefing of the Mayor and the City Council were carried out under the provisions of the agreement. The communications and arrangements for this meeting served effectively to bring the various governments functioning in Oakland into closer cooperation in addressing Oakland's problems of traffic in illicit drugs. At that briefing, presentations were made by:

- Joseph E. Krueger, Special Agent in Charge,
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
- S.C. Helsley, Chief
California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
- John J. Meehan, District Attorney
Alameda County
- George Hart, Chief of Police
Oakland

This work session was extensively covered in the press (see Appendix II).

2. Planning meetings were held by the consultant on a weekly basis with City Manager Henry Gardner and Chief of Police George T. Hart. Meetings were held with both or either of them as schedules permitted. Plans for actions were presented, discussed, modified, and adopted.

Objectives were clarified, and proposed actions were reviewed, modified, and adopted. Telephone communication was maintained on an as-needed basis with City Manager Gardner and Chief Hart.

3. All of the activities set forth in paragraph three (3) of the agreement have been carried out.
 - a) Individual conferences were arranged and held with all officials of Federal, State, County and City government, invited to join the City in a more concerted approach to reducing traffic in illicit drugs in Oakland.
 - b) These conferences were all summarized in the discussion document, prepared as background for the multi-jurisdictional planning conference which was held on December 3, 1984 at the Lake Merritt Sailboat House between 9:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. A copy of that discussion document is attached for review and reference. (Appendix I) It reflects substantially the work which was done between September 1 and December 3, 1984. The document has been used extensively by the media. (Appendix II)
 - c) All logistic arrangements for the conference were made at City Manager Gardner's direction by his immediate staff and staff of the Oakland Parks and Recreation Department. Mrs. Mary Dunten, City of Oakland Public Information Officer, managed all arrangements with the media. Copies of newspaper articles are attached for review and reference. (Appendix II)

4. The meeting of December 3, 1984 culminated the planning and intergovernmental negotiations which had been going on since September 1. It met and exceeded all objectives and expectations which Mayor Wilson, City Manager Gardner, and Chief of Police Hart set for it. One major participant, Mr. Stephen C. Helsley, Chief of the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement of the California State Department of Justice called the meeting and the negotiations which led to it a "landmark" event. It was the first instance he knew in which a California community had conducted a needs assessment across all four levels of government respecting the form and fashion of the planning and operational relationships among the various law enforcement entities holding jurisdiction over the same populations.

The participants in the meeting of December 3, 1984 are enumerated in the discussion document (Appendix I). In addition to those quoted therein, the meeting was joined by

- Mrs. Jane Place, representing Mel Hing,
Administrator, Alameda County
- Mr. Jack Gifford,
Regional Administrator, Prevention and Community
Corrections Branch, California Youth Authority
- Mrs. Rheta Olsen
Parole Administrator, California Youth Authority
- Assemblyman Elihu Harris.

The discussion at the December 3 meeting ranged widely over the subjects set forth in the background document. Specific findings, agreements and recommendations emerging from the meeting included the following:

- a) Notwithstanding the fact that many other communities are experiencing serious problems with drug traffic and its attendant violence, the situation in Oakland and in Alameda

County is very serious. It does call, indeed, for assertive responses by all community institutions and forces if it is to be reversed.

- b. There already exist excellent agency-to-agency operational relationships among law enforcement agencies functioning in Oakland. Nonetheless, clear benefit already has been derived from the present effort to address the problems of drug traffic control by closer cooperation among the responsible jurisdictions and agencies through
 - joint problem identification and definition
 - sharing of resources
 - integration of operations wherever feasible.
- c) The courts and their postures are crucial to effective control of drug traffic and the violence which accompanies it. There has been some movement towards giving drug offenses higher priority on judicial calendars. It is highly desirable that the courts have and maintain a presence, if not direct representation, in this group.

Stepped up enforcement of laws against illicit drugs has had a great impact upon the courts. However, much more attention has been paid to the impact on the Superior courts than to the impact on the Municipal Courts. Yet the Municipal Courts handle every case and maintain probationary jurisdiction over many offenders who are not referred to the Superior Court. The problems faced by the Municipal Courts as a result of vastly increased workloads resulting from the increase in arrests need attention. Stated succinctly, our Municipal Courts need help also.

- d) The Public as a whole, and the Community as it manifests itself through its service organizations and leadership are the major elements in any effective and lasting program of crime reduction and prevention. Education and Prevention are the primary resources of any community which is to remain stable and improve its quality for living. This group should support actively those initiatives which:
- inform and educate the public
 - involve residents directly in prevention measures at the neighborhood and block level
 - involve churches and other social institutions in preventive actions.

Representation from among residents and organizations providing this vital voluntary leadership to the community will be invited and included.

- e) There is a clear imperative to support the schools and to encourage programs which can alert young people to the great hazards of drugs and the drug culture and to divert them from participation in involvement with activity with illicit drugs. The Superintendent of the Oakland Public Schools should be invited especially to join this group.
- f) Similarly, the other three agencies servicing the very young and families or responsible for programs of rehabilitation should be invited to attend also. These are:
- The California State Dept. of Alcohol & Drug Programs
 - The Alameda County Health Services Agency
 - The Alameda County Social Services Agency
 - The Oakland Recreation Department.

- g) Other governmental agencies extensively involved with problems with illicit drugs also will be asked to attend.

These are:

- The Alameda County Sheriff
- The Oakland Housing Authority.

In addition, Mayor Wilson has personally invited Attorney General John Van de Kamp to attend.

- h) Assemblyman Harris spoke and offered to review and consider proposals for legislation which may be specifically applicable to the effort on which Oakland is embarked.
- i) A second meeting of the group should be held. It was scheduled for January 28, 1985.
- j) The name of the group will be THE OAKLAND INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON DRUGS.

At the requests of Mayor Wilson and City Manager Gardner, planning arrangements for such a meeting are now being undertaken by the special consultant.

At the end of the meeting a press conference was held. Copies of newspaper accounts of the conference are included in Appendix II. Substantial TV coverage was also given the conference.

III. CONCLUSION

The expressed reactions of participants in this first effort have been positive and encouraging to Mayor Wilson and to City Manager Henry Gardner. Chief George T. Hart's statement is that the program has

"contributed substantially and significantly in bringing about increased levels of cooperation among the agencies responsible for the enforcement of laws in Oakland."

All consulted agree that the task immediately ahead is that of assertively involving the community at large, the schools, and other institutions of service in this effort to make the neighborhoods and streets of Oakland safer and more pleasant places in which to live.

OAKLAND INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
ON
ILLCIT DRUG TRAFFIC

Meeting of December 3, 1984
Lake Merritt Sailboat House
Oakland, California

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OAKLAND INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE

ON

ILLCIT DRUG TRAFFIC

Meeting of December 3, 1984
Lake Merritt Sailboat House
Oakland, California

AGENDA

9:00

Coffee

9:30

Introductions

Welcome and Remarks.....Mayor Wilson

Report of Special Consultant.....Evelio Grillo

Discussion Participants:

From City Agencies:

- Henry Gardner, City Manager, Oakland
- George Hart, Chief of Police, Oakland
- Richard Winnie, City Attorney, Oakland

From County Agencies:

- John Meehan, District Attorney, Alameda County
- Paul Green, Chief, Alameda County Probation Dept.

From State Agencies:

- S.C. Helsley, California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
- Robert Roenicke, District Administrator, Department of Corrections & Parole
- Rheta Olsen, Parole Administrator, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority
- Jack Gifford, Regional Administrator, Prevention & Community Services Branch, Department of the Youth Authority

From Federal Agencies:

- Joseph E. Krueger, Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
- Frank Vasquez, Deputy Chief U.S. Probation Officer, U.S. District Court
- Joseph P. Russoniello, U.S. Attorney U.S. Department of Justice

Observers:

- Stan Collis, Executive Officer/Jury Commissioner
- George Dickey, Administrator Municipal Court

11:00	Break
11:30	Proposal
12:30	Lunch.....City Manager Gardner Host
1:30	Next Steps
2:00	Closing Remarks.....Mayor Wilson

REPORT
FOR THE
OAKLAND INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
ON
ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

prepared for
THE CITY OF OAKLAND

BY
PACIFIC PLANNING ASSOCIATES
Oakland, California

December 3, 1984
Evelio Grillo, President

INTRODUCTION

Responding to community concerns about street sales of drugs, and the crimes of violence associated with drugs, the City of Oakland has established drug traffic control as its number one priority. Mayor Lionel Wilson stated at a City Council work session on September 20, 1984:

"I'm concerned, and I know the Council is concerned about what drugs do to our community. Our young people, who should be our hope, are being lead into lawless lives and dependency on illegal and dangerous substances. The damage to the community is too great. Although we have done a great deal to stem drug sales, we have an obligation to our City to marshal every resource available, to commit ourselves to a new battle. We must look for new strategies, more effective approaches to prevent drug trafficking from taking over our street corners and putting our neighborhoods in fear."

As one step, the City of Oakland is conferring individually with officials of federal, state and county jurisdictions which have major roles in law enforcement and crime prevention in Oakland. The purposes of these individual conferences have been to determine:

- o what the various agencies consider the present situation to be with respect to drug traffic, particularly street sales and their attendant violence
- o how the close cooperation which presently exists among law enforcement agencies can be intensified
- o how to utilize more effectively resources presently available to counteract drug traffic

- o how to procure or enlist additional resources
- o how residents, neighborhood groups, and community organizations can be more effectively involved in efforts to discourage and prevent drug abuse and traffic in drugs
- o how to respond to the interest of the media in this cooperative effort.

Participants who have contributed their views include:

From Federal agencies:

- Drug Enforcement Administration, Joseph E. Krueger
- U.S. Probation and Parole, Doris Halliday-Cannata

From State agencies:

- Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, S.C. Helsley
- California Youth Authority, Bill Lockwood & William Hayes
- Department of Corrections & Parole, Robert Roenicke
- California Youth Authority, Jack Gifford

From County level agencies:

- District Attorney's Office, John Meehan & Tom Ross
- County Probation, Paul Green

From City Agencies:

- City Manager, Henry Gardner
- Police Department, George T. Hart
- City Attorney, Richard Winnie

From the Courts:

- Superior, Stan Collis
- Municipal, George Dickey

The goal of this effort to intensify cooperation is to improve the provision of service by the several agencies which exercise enforcement responsibility and authority in Oakland. Each agency's effectiveness can be enhanced in proportion to the degree of its knowledge of the policies, procedures, programs, and personnel of its counterpart agencies. Further effective interagency cooperation leads to specific and concrete exchanges and sharing of resources between and among agencies. Such exchanging and sharing can lead to substantial service enhancement and improvement.

This report is based on the individual conferences. It reflects some of the observations of the participants who were interviewed. This report will serve as a discussion document for the second step in the process: a meeting of those who were interviewed to discuss intensified cooperation.

Each interview was preceded by the presentation of a draft discussion memorandum which provided background information about the Special Interagency Group Initiative and which listed the questions which would be asked during the interviews. The interviews were informal and general.

The questions which were asked are as follows:

1. What is the situation?
2. How are we doing as individual agencies?
3. How are we doing together?
4. What else could we do together? Should we try to achieve closer cooperation. If so, how?
5. How should citizens and community groups be approached?
6. How do we respond to media interest in this effort?

The broad objective of the individual visits was to determine how to intensify interagency cooperation among the different levels and jurisdictions of law enforcement.

The responses to the question, and particularly to the question with respect to interagency cooperation indicate a high degree of support for the notion of intensifying cooperation among law enforcement agencies.

Summaries of the discussions with each participant follow.

Summary of Comments by Joseph E. Krueger

Special Agent in Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration

Ninety percent of the illicit drugs consumed in this country come from abroad. Therefore, the Drug Enforcement Administration targets major resources on multijurisdictional efforts to deal with the issues of international supply. This perspective and strategy are different from that of the California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement which focuses on domestic supply.

The supply and the demand side of traffic in drugs are intimately intertwined. The first line of defense is the local police department.

Resource allocation is a major problem in drug law enforcement. Concentration on street sales may not have the impact that focusing efforts on higher levels of drug suppliers can have. The community pressure for the focus on street sales must, nonetheless, have a response.

One effective way of fighting the drug traffic problem is to make the cost of doing business too high through such programs as the Asset Forfeiture Program.

On the demand side of the equation, some success is being met by parent groups organized to fight the drug abuse in their own neighborhoods and communities. Parents For Drug-Free Youth, for example, has been very effective. It has achieved substantial access to the White House and to Congress. This national organization might provide some help to the local community in its efforts to counteract illicit traffic in drugs.

This may be an especially auspicious time to deal with the drug traffic problem because of the passage of the new Crime Reform Bill. The legislation is sweeping. It is the toughest law to be enacted in the last twenty years. It provides financial resources which could be utilized by the City.

The relationship between the Oakland Police Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration is excellent. Each of the Administration's three task forces presently has a major case with Oakland.

Chief George Hart's perception that Oakland's situation with respect to drug traffic and drug abuse is not appreciably different from that of comparable cities throughout the nation is accurate. Oakland's problems are not unique. It is difficult, if not impossible, to sell the constituency and the media on this reality. Yet Oakland has a very positive story to tell and it should give thought to ways of capitalizing on its successes.

The Drug Enforcement Administration supports Oakland's efforts emphatically. Specifically, the Drug Enforcement Administration can provide direct support to Oakland's efforts to deal with traffic in illicit drugs a number of specific ways such as:

- deputizing of local police officers so that they can serve as U.S. marshals.
- deputizing district attorneys so that they can function as U.S. attorneys in situations wherein local cases may be dealt with as federal offenses;
 - * with the Forfeiture Asset Program.
 - * by procuring assistance from other divisions of the Justice Department, such as the F.B.I.

The CAMP Program is the prime example of cooperation across many jurisdictions to accomplish an important objective for the nation. Northern California has become the world's center for production of high grade marijuana. It was important to demonstrate to the world community that the United States was doing something about its position as the provider of the world's supply of high grade marijuana.

There is probably no overall media strategy or program that can be developed. Ultimately, each agency and jurisdiction is responsible for its own relationship with the media and for the information it provides about itself.

SUMMARY OF POSTURE OF THE U. S. PROBATION OFFICE

The U. S. Probation Office supervises both Federal probationers and parolees. There are approximately 200 cases under supervision in the Northern District of California with Drug Aftercare Conditions. About 60 of these cases reside in the greater East Bay and the majority of the remainder in San Jose and San Francisco.

Beginning in January of 1984, a high intensity drug treatment program was initiated. Since that time, some 3,000 urine tests have been administered with a resulting "positive" rate of between 40 and 60 tests per month primarily for cocaine and heroin. As expected, the drug using population was greater than initially anticipated. Additionally, staff have been encouraged to test all cases periodically and also persons referred for presentence investigations, bail supervision, etc.

Once a Drug Aftercare person is referred for supervision, they begin a 90 day assessment/evaluation. They are referred to a contract psychological agency to begin weekly individualized therapy. They are given psychological or physical tests as needed. Temporary housing or a therapeutic community may be provided. Vocational testing and referral to our full time employment person are frequent. Urine testing is now being accomplished through clinics for which our contractors have subcontracted.

During the second 90 days of supervision, urine collection is decreased to weekly if all tests collected heretofore were negative. After the first 6 months, random urine samples are collected by the supervising Probation Officer on a surprise basis.

Any positive test received automatically re-starts the collection cycle. After two positives, a person may be placed in a halfway house and supervision is accelerated to maximum contact basis. Three positive urines is the basis for revocation. The "no drugs" posture of our agency is made crystal clear to the clients from the beginning.

There are some limitations in the Federal Probation Officers' ability to initiate immediate revocation in parole cases. On new arrests for offenses which lack gravity, the Parole Commission generally prefers to await a local conviction prior to issuing a warrant. However, in cases where drug use is indicated, warrants are generally secured more easily.

The Federal Probation Office tends to have a low profile but welcomes the opportunity to work more closely with other law enforcement agencies. The Federal Probation Office wishes to participate in efforts to achieve closer cooperation among law enforcement agencies concerned with decreasing traffic in illicit drugs.

Summary of Comments of Robert Roenicke,

District Manager, California State Department of Corrections,
Probation and Parole Division

There has been a 100% increase in the caseload of the division in the last eighteen months. Over half of the number of offenders who go to prison have drug-related problems. The Department of Corrections' caseload is constituted entirely of parolees.

There is a "crossover" age group in the adult and youth parole systems which leads to some confusion. Youth and adults are held in different systems, and the legal processes in the two systems are different. Further, some offenders as old as 24 may be in the youth system, while many offenders younger than 22 are in the adult system.

The Department enjoys excellent relationships with local officials at both the City and County levels. Nonetheless, there is a clear need for greater understanding by each law agency of the responsibilities, functions, policies and procedures of its counterparts. There is a need for interagency training, especially at the line level. There should be frequent updates of the information each agency has about the others. Personal contacts are one of the most important tools in law enforcement and efforts to facilitate contacts between and among enforcement agencies tend to make them each more effective.

There is little understanding of the role of the Parole agency in the community. There is extensive confusion about the differences between probation and parole. It is not generally understood that parolees are returned to the communities where their offenses were committed. The belief is there is a need for broader understanding of reentry programs such as work furlough centers in Oakland. The Department receives a substantial number of understandable protests of such assistance to parolees, particularly from those who were victims of the offenses. There exists also a belief that treatment programs draw parolees. There is a law designed to prevent a city such as Oakland from becoming a "draw" for parolees under supervision.

It is helpful to understand that the media must pursue "news", and, therefore, that they are interested primarily in curious incidents and events. This approach tends to distort situations. It is important, therefore, that efforts such as that being mounted by the City of Oakland, "get out" to the media.

Summary of the Comments of S.C. Helsley,

Chief Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement

State Department of Justice

The California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement efforts are focused on domestic sources of supply and their eradication. The states' first priority is financial investigation of suspected drug dealers and drug users. The State wants to break "the financial networks" in the drug world and in so doing it hopes to take the profits out of illegal activity. The state law provides for asset forfeiture.

Assets are forfeited when;

- o the defendant is convicted; or
- o if the defendant does not file a claim for the assets within 10 days of the arrest.

The law allows local jurisdictions to recover the expenses of prosecution. This money can be used for any criminal activity. After local jurisdictions recover their expenses the Department of Mental Health gets 50% of the balance for child primary care. The other 50% then goes to the local jurisdiction for drug law enforcement. Some drug enforcement agencies are opposed to the allocation of funds to the Department of Mental Health and are organizing to change this provision in the law. According to them the allocation of 50% of the dollar reduces law enforcement incentive with respect to asset forfeiture activity. The Department has developed a manual on asset forfeiture and is providing training with respect to the new law and with respect to effective approaches to asset forfeiture. The Department is concerned that since there are few precedents with respect to asset forfeiture, bad case law may be litigated if asset forfeiture activity is not carefully structured and monitored. There is currently a state committee which is addressing the issue of asset forfeiture including the issue of the allocation of assets. Jack Meehan from the County of Alameda sits on that committee.

The second priority of the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement is the seizure of clandestine laboratories, both wholesale and retail operations. There is a strong connection to the first priority as there is considerable profit to be made from the production of drugs. Although the law is very strict with respect to record keeping on the purchase of chemicals, there are ways to escape detection including going out of state for the chemicals, new combinations of chemicals, and a few crooked chemical companies which complete County forms or even refuse to fill out forms required by the law. Furthermore, labs can be moved very easily. In Northern California the drug manufacturers are extremely well organized and are related to motor cycle gangs. Nevertheless, the State has developed a computerized system and other ways of tracking drug manufacturers. Also, the new law does not allow judges any choice as to sentencing with respect to convictions related to clandestine laboratories.

The third priority of the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement is related to major multijurisdictional cases. As with clandestine laboratories, major multijurisdictional cases may have considerable financial and asset forfeiture implications. Such cases provide the State with a broad perspective as to the drug traffic problem, both the domestic and international.

The fourth priority of the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement is training. Training is targeted internally as well as externally. Over 1000 individuals from local jurisdictions are trained every year.

In addition to these four priorities, the Bureau of Narcotics is involved extensively in discouraging the diversion of prescription drugs, the campaign against marijuana production, and it provides personnel and other support to local task forces in smaller, less populated counties. Diversion of prescription drugs represents 5% of the States caseload but consumes 10% of its resources because they are harder to prosecute. However, the State has established a computerized tracking system to trace the diversion of prescription drugs. The system is quite sophisticated as it identifies the doctors who write the prescriptions and the patients for whom the prescriptions are written.

The CAMP program is a model of cooperation among different jurisdictions of law enforcement. Many federal agencies cooperate, including the U.S. Forest Service. Many police and sheriffs departments from California send police officers to work on a temporary basis with the various CAMP teams. During 1984, 37 counties were involved in the CAMP program. The program has been a great success in terms of the number of plants and the amount of marijuana which has been eradicated. More importantly, it has been a media success, and therefore, the most effective vehicle for education of the public as to the size and seriousness of the drug traffic problem.

The State also provides personnel and technical assistance for smaller rural counties through the establishment of local task forces. These local task forces are considered appropriate in those situations in which there are few law enforcement officers and few resources for equipment and other activities. Such task forces are not considered appropriate for the larger urban settings.

The Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement recognizes a serious problem of coordination in the enforcement of laws related to drug law enforcement. From one perspective, it can be held that the enforcement of laws covering illicit drugs is managed by informants. It tends to be focused on targets of opportunity and largely it is reactive rather than proactive.

Attorney General Van de Kamp is strongly supportive of efforts to improve drug law enforcement at the local level by developing close cooperation among the various agencies and jurisdictions. The Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement enjoys a mutually supportive relationship with the Oakland Police Department and it stands ready to respond to the limit of its resources at its disposal to any invitation for participation or request for support. The Oakland effort is an interesting and laudable one and the Bureau and the Justice Department appreciates the opportunity to be a part of it.

Summary of Comments of Stan Collis

Administrator, Superior Court of Alameda County

The Alameda County Superior Court is vitally interested in the City of Oakland's efforts to reduce drug traffic by developing closer cooperation among enforcement agencies. The Courts consider the sale of narcotics as very serious crimes, comparable to murder and rape because the citizen is directly the victim. The Court tends to key on those cases wherein the citizen will be harmed directly and personally.

Oakland has the highest homicide rate in Northern California. Homicide cases, particularly death penalty and life without possibility of parole consume a great proportion of the courts' time. The selection of a jury may take as long as three months and the trial itself may take as long or longer.

The courts seriously need increased resources to handle the substantially increased caseload. There is currently a backlog of 763 cases of which 60 are homicide cases.

The Courts have petitioned the Board of Supervisors to seek and provide for 3 new judgeships. The State Judicial Council recommended seven new judgeships for Alameda County. The State provides \$120,000 per annum to support each court, but the actual cost is approximately \$600,000. The County must provide the difference. Hence, it is not a certainty that the Board of Supervisors will approve the recommendation and request because the need for more courtrooms is balanced with other needs for services in the County. The Court will appreciate any support it receives in this effort to enlarge its capacity to handle the large caseload it faces.

The Alameda County Superior Court judges appreciate the invitation to participate in the Special Interagency meeting of December 3. Mr. Collis will attend the meeting as an observer for the Court.

Summary of Comments of Chief of Police George Hart and
City Manager, Henry Gardner

Chief Hart:

It is a fact that Oakland faces serious problems with respect to drug traffic. Oakland is not unique, however. Oakland is dealing vigorously with this problem and within the past few months has intensified greatly its efforts to remove drug dealers from the streets. There is a belief that it is effective to pursue primarily "big" suppliers. In the eyes of the community the "little" suppliers are most visible and they contribute as greatly to the breakdown of families, of neighborhoods, and of the community. The community expresses great alarm whenever the sale of drugs seems open and unrestrained. The Police Department must respond to this understandable alarm and concern over the safety of the streets and neighborhoods.

Two programs have received extensive attention from the public and the media. One is "buy-bust" program and the other is the program whereby police, in effect, occupy sites which are considered to be "hot spots" with respect to the street sale of drugs and the violence which has attended it.

There is a clearly perceptible shift in the degree of support which police are receiving from the community in carrying out its law enforcement responsibility and mission. There also seems to be a "stiffening" of the Courts' attitude towards offenders convicted of selling drugs. The recent annual meeting of the Judges and Chiefs of Police was the most fruitful one yet.

Relationships with other enforcement agencies are extensive. Operationally, cooperative interactions take place on a daily basis. This effort to intensify multi-agency cooperation can yield substantial benefit to the community.

The outreach to the community is imperative. The help we are receiving from community leaders and groups is essential to the effectiveness of our efforts to suppress and discourage street traffic in drugs.

The approach to the media must be broadened and intensified. Oakland receives adverse media attention when it projects an image that it "doesn't have its act together." The positive and effective steps Oakland is taking and the progress Oakland is making are newsworthy, but we have not been too successful in making them news.

The community outreach strategy is of paramount importance. Prevention begins in the community, in the homes where residents live and the institutions of care and development such as the schools. Acts designed to prevent and correct must be built around those institutions. Our schools have been noticeably silent and absent. No strong new programs are being introduced to compliment what we are attempting to do from an enforcement perspective.

Finally, elected officials must be kept informed, involved, and active in any program designed to deter and discourage drug traffic. Perhaps, for example, each councilperson can be encouraged to hold hearings in his or her district.

City Manager Henry Gardner:

Extensive and effective efforts are being undertaken by the Oakland Police Department with the assistance and cooperation of its counterpart and cooperating agencies at the County, State, and Federal levels.

The aspect which needs equal if not more attention is our outreach to the community for understanding, support and direct involvement in our efforts. The public needs to know of our efforts. Residents need to be told what they can do in "do-able" terms.

We must communicate over and over that parents have a responsibility to monitor their children. Churches, community organizations, our total community must be involved on a continuing basis if we expect to keep or make our neighborhoods safe and wholesome.

Summary of Comments of Paul Green

Chief Probation Officer, Alameda County

A recent survey of the workload of the Alameda County work load indicated a significant increase in the referrals it receives from the Courts. Data gathered yield the following comparison:

	<u>August 1983</u>	<u>August 1984</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Pre-sentence	109	140	22%
Diversion & Supervision	74	85	13%

The caseload of drug offenders increased from 1186 in 1982 to 2152 in 1983 (81%). The caseload will continue to increase, for the rate of referrals is still increasing.

The County's program of ongoing testing of probationers to determine if drugs are being used is inadequate. Testing should be carried out more frequently than once a month and its timing should not be predictable. At least \$200,000 more per year would be required for an effective testing program.

The Department files petitions for revocation of probation whenever a probationer is arrested for a new offense. The court can then proceed separately on the revocation petition.

There is an intensified concern in Oakland and in Alameda County regarding this increase in offenses involving drug use. Concurrently with the Oakland effort, the Task Force of County Officials at the staff level has been meeting to develop steps for increasing effectiveness of present operations and for seeking assistance from the Federal government such as was provided to Dade County in Florida. At the same time also Judge Winton McKibben, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Alameda County has petitioned the Board of Supervisors seek three new judgeships for Alameda County to begin to serve in January 1986. Assemblyman Elihu Harris, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee has also been approached for assistance by Judge McKibben.

It is important that the courts be kept aware of what is being attempted. While the judges and their officers may find it appropriate to participate in planning of programs, the courts are

affected directly and immediately by policy and procedure changes instituted by enforcement agencies.

The cooperation which exists between the Probation Department and other agencies, particularly the Oakland Police Department is excellent. It is important and possible for all of the enforcement agencies to work even more closely together.

Keeping the public informed and involved are musts if an effective impact on the drug problem is sought. This requires more than a "one time" effort.

The increased public support now being perceived can be maintained if the residents who have come forward with support are kept abreast of what is being attempted and involved as participants in a community strategy. Various opportunities exist or can be developed to carry out these objectives. There exist in the County other efforts and programs designed to enhance interagency cooperation and to encourage community participation and support.

The Alameda County Probation Department supports the efforts being mounted by the City of Oakland.

Summary of interview with John J. Meehan

District Attorney, Alameda County

As is true of all crime, the most important element in any attempt to diminish, suppress or prevent traffic in illicit drugs is the community. The criminal justice system can address those who are directly involved in offenses. It can arrest, charge, prosecute, try, send to institutions, and supervise those placed on probation or parole. This addresses those who are directly involved in drug traffic.

What do we do, however, with a community and a society which have grown up tolerating drugs and traffic in drugs? How do we create an atmosphere which makes drug abuse and open traffic in illicit drugs unacceptable? That is a broad educational challenge and responsibility. It requires the combined efforts of all of the community's institutions working cooperatively.

The most important actors are citizens themselves. The community must make involvement in drug abuse and drug traffic socially unacceptable. It must be established that the detriment to the community will not be tolerated. Everything else we do is "band aid" treatment. Those involved in drug abuse and drug traffic are sending a message of acceptability to the larger community. The larger community in turn, must send a response that drug abuse and traffic are not acceptable.

Meanwhile, we must apprehend, correct, and punish the specific offenders. When it is made clear that those involved in illicit drug traffic face a very high probability of being arrested, charged, prosecuted, and sent to jail or prison, the message of unacceptability is communicated. There is evidence that when those involved in drug offenses expect to be dealt with strongly, firmly, and disapprovingly by the community and its institutions, traffic in drugs is discouraged. Stated in other terms, the atmosphere of unacceptability tends to inhibit participation in activity involving illicit drugs. This applies especially to marginal or fringe participants in activity involving illicit drugs.

A primary factor in establishing this atmosphere of unacceptability is the posture of the courts and the signals this posture sends out to the drug offender or prospective drug offender. In this respect there seems to be some shift towards a firmer, more disapproving approach by the Alameda County Courts. The "tone" seems to be changing. In the past, law enforcement officials complained and the judges were sympathetic, but crimes of violence were given higher priority by the courts than that given to drug offenses. The problem of "equal recognition" to drug offenses still exists, but drug offenses are being viewed more seriously than has been the case in the past.

There is clearly a problem involving the resources of the court. There is a pressing need for seven more judges, and an immediate need for three more. Meanwhile, nonetheless, it has helped for the courts to send out the message that they are "taking a hard look" at drug offenses. Revocations of parole and probation have increased. The process of sentencing the convicted has been enhanced. There seems to be an increasing willingness on the part of probationers and parolees and their defense attorneys to have new offenses adjudicated concurrently with the consideration of revocation.

This perceptible change in the climate with respect to drug activity is the result of public clamor. The big difference at present is in public support of enforcement activity. The press and the media have developed public awareness. The message is being communicated that what is happening in the community is not acceptable.

With respect to community involvement, it is very helpful to have the interest and concern of elected leaders continually communicated to the public. "City Hall" must continue to say, "we care, we can do something about the situation, we will do something about the situation." We must maintain the perception on the part of the community that effective action is being taken and all necessary and possible steps will be taken to suppress and inhibit traffic in drugs. Much more needs to be done and can be done. We are involved extensively with the schools. We need to be more deeply involved, still more deeply with schools and other agencies of education, care, and rehabilitation.

There is a perceptible enhancement of interagency cooperation. The new Forfeiture Of Assets Program is beginning to work well. Its potential for reducing the profits in drug traffic is tremendous. Exchanges of resources, and personnel between agencies and jurisdictions are increasing.

There are further approaches to improvement of the climate. The media are essential here. Rather than communicating simply that the situation is serious and difficult, we must help the media communicate that the "situation is serious and difficult and it won't be tolerated."

Oakland's increasingly assertive posture in handling drug offenses is having a positive effect throughout the County. While the focus of the media is on Oakland, there is a perceptible "spin off" of the effort elsewhere in Alameda County. The changed pleabargaining policy, for example, affects all offenders in Alameda County. The quicker recourse to revocation of parole or probation has a "rippling" effect in discouraging those on probation and parole throughout the county.

This effort to provide for closer cooperation among agencies in Oakland is important in and of itself. But it helps us in all our work with these agencies and with communities throughout the county. We are firmly committed to it.

Summary of Comments of Bill Lockwood, William Hayes & Staff,
California Youth Authority

As befits its mission, the California Youth Authority has a primary concern with Youthful offenders. Its responsibilities lead it to look specifically to the juveniles who enter the criminal justice system.

One alternative in the effort to control and suppress drug traffic is that of sending youth involved in drug sales to the Youth Authority earlier than they are now being sent. There are few youths committed to the Youth Authority from Oakland and Alameda County as compared to the number which appears to be involved in drug offenses. There appears to be a belief that it is preferable to avoid state institutionalization until every other alternative has been exhausted. Valid and acceptable reasons may underly this attitude and posture among the committing authorities.

A clear result of this posture, however, is that youthful drug offenders assume that they will "get a second chance" if they are apprehended and found to have violated drug laws. Perhaps the Courts should be tougher with juvenile offenders, particularly with those involved as drug dealers. It may be considered that drug dealers do not need "a second chance" and that the community can ill afford to provide such a second chance. What the youthful offender and the community may need in both their interests is for the youthful offender to be placed under close, firm supervision as early as it becomes evident that he or she is involved in the selling or purchasing of drugs. Early and effective intervention is required at the beginning of the involvement in drug dealing if we expect to discourage and divert susceptible youth from careers in drug dealing.

This position incorporates the opinion that prevention and diversion result primarily from effective education, in homes, schools, and other institutions of care and development. It speaks to the reality that once involved as a drug dealer or purchaser, the youthful offender

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requires very firm and consistent individual supervision and guidance if he or she is to be kept from more serious involvement in drug traffic.

The relationships between the Youth Authority and the Oakland Police Department are excellent. At the operational level, that is, when both agencies are involved with the same youth or youths, the interactions are frequent and effective. The Youth Authority believes that these relationships and interactions can be better if they could be more visible to youths and to the community. We can benefit substantially from intensified, more visible cooperation at the operational level, i.e. among parole agents and officers directly involved in apprehension, investigation, arrests, and referral to the district attorney or to the court.

Summary of Comments of George Dickey, Administrator Municipal Court and
Thomas A. Ross, Assistant District Attorney

The present intensified community and governmental interest in curtailing traffic in drugs is the most encouraging development in twenty years. It appears that the community has been suffering for years and that it has "finally had it."

There is a perception that "law and order" have broken down at the neighborhood level. Residents seem concerned about what they see going on. An analogy can be drawn to past experience with street prostitution. Community concern led to increased support of firm and vigorous enforcement to discourage street prostitution.

There is an effort to procure more judges for the court. Increase in the number of judges is one important need. However, the provision of more judges in itself is only a partial answer. Effective programs will require the "shoring up" of all enforcement systems, the courts, the district attorney's office, probation, parole, and police activity.

The municipal court is clearly feeling the impact of increased enforcement activity. The pressure from the community to legislators has had a beneficial effect. Reaping the fullest benefit from the increased public support requires a coordinated effort among the different jurisdictions, agencies, and levels within jurisdictions and agencies.

Further, a fully effective program cannot be mounted with existing resources. While the Asset Forfeiture law and program may generate resources in the long term, in the short term effective policing of drug dealers will create expenses, in the form of need for more courts, more deputy district attorneys, more police overtime, more probation officers, more parole officers and the like. The easiest part of dealing with the complex problem may be the "buy" and the arrest.

Cooperation among agencies and jurisdiction may well involve first a consideration of an interagency group's ability to generate more resources and to plan for more effective allocation of existing resources.

Experience with past existing coordination and cooperation efforts indicates that they pay rich dividends in increased effectiveness. There is substantial potential for improvement of present operations and programs by exchange of information among the agencies regarding the impact of one agency on the others of agency:

- o missions and structures
- o policies
- o procedures
- o problems
- o plans.

A cogent example of this reality can be found in the present effort to secure more judges.

- a) Are these to be Superior court judges?
How do we provide for the Municipal Court's ability to handle the increased court probation load?
- b) Out of the fifty cases in the last "sweep", one third were of youthful offenders. What are the implications for the juvenile court and the probation and parole systems?

The municipal judges are aware of the Oakland effort, and appreciate the invitation to participate. Mr. Dickey will attend the December 3 meeting as an observer for the Court.

CONCLUSION

This paper summarizes the individual comments of all of the agency chiefs who have been visited on behalf of the City of Oakland. The purposes of the visits were:

- o to communicate formally the desire and intent of the City of Oakland to pursue assertively the objective of closer cooperation with all law enforcement agencies dealing with traffic in illicit drugs in the city;
- o to seek the view of those visited regarding traffic in illicit drugs in Oakland;
- o to canvass the opinions of agency chiefs regarding the desirability, the feasibility, and the possible ways of intensifying cooperation among and across the various agencies and jurisdictions.

Mayor Wilson, City Manager Gardner, and Chief of Police Hart appreciate deeply the response to this effort to extend the excellent cooperation which exists between and among the various agencies and jurisdictions. They are firm in the belief that intensified collaboration will yield significant benefits to the Oakland community and, therefore, to our county, our state, and our nation. Resources of the city will be dedicated to this important objective.

The specific hope is that out of the meeting will come a decision to establish a multi-agency program which provides for:

- o regular and ongoing exchange of current information regarding
 - agency missions and structures
 - policies
 - operations
 - problems
 - plans, both long range and short range

- o ongoing joint planning of operations which involve more than one agency;
- o mutual support, including, where appropriate, exchange of resources and sharing of resources;
- o where appropriate, joint approaches to the public.

OAKLAND INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
ON
ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC
DECEMBER 3, 1984

PROPOSAL

It is recommended that:

1. the agencies represented at this meeting form themselves into a group for the purpose of ongoing joint planning of measures designed to reduce traffic in illicit drugs in Oakland.
2. for the present, the group refer to itself simply as the OAKLAND INTERAGENCY GROUP ON DRUG TRAFFIC.
3. one of the two options set forth below be chosen as the structure for beginning the work of this group.

OPTION A

One group, constituted of the heads of the agencies is formed. In this option, the committee of agency chiefs, called the Executive Committee, will:

- develop and establish policies guiding interagency cooperation and coordination.
- guide operations which are planned jointly in the committee.

OPTION B

Two groups are formed.

- an Executive Committee, which will
 - ** develop and promulgate policy on interagency cooperation and
 - ** decide with respect to the measures the committee will undertake

- an Operations Committee, which will
 - ** develop policy recommendations for the Executive Committee and
 - ** guide the implementation of cooperation of coordination policy.

4. One of two options for future meetings be selected.

If a single level is organized, meetings will be held once a month.

If two levels are organized;

the Executive Committee to meet every two months.

the Operations Committee to meet once a month.



By Reginald Pearman/The Tribune

U.S. Attorney Joseph P. Russoniello, left, Mayor Lionel Wilson and Police Chief George Hart.

12-4-84

Mayor's task force begins war on Oakland drug traffic

By Gerald Davis
The Tribune

Oakland Mayor Lionel Wilson yesterday formed an 11-member anti-drug panel of top local, state and federal law enforcement administrators, as a "demonstration that this community, this city administration is doing everything possible to more effectively

deal with the problems of street peddling of narcotics."

Called the Oakland Interagency Council on Drugs, the panel will meet monthly to develop policies for closer cooperation among the agencies and to guide any new drug enforcement operations it decides to undertake.

The group was organized in

response to months of community complaints that illegal streetcorner drug traffic has led to crime and intimidation in Oakland neighborhoods.

At a news conference held to announce the group's formation, however, members offered few specifics of the work they will do. "To be specific would be to (help) our foes," said U.S. Attorney Joseph P. Russoniello.

Wilson said there were no goals or timetables established by the group to show accomplishments. To seek such specifics "suggests a lack of understanding of the problem," he said.

"We can't say that by Jan. 15, 1985, we will have accomplished X, Y or Z. It's not that kind of a problem. It's not the kind of thing where you can say, 'This is a goal or a timetable.'"

Other task force members include Joseph E. Krueger,

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Drug

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chief special agent for the federal Drug Enforcement Administration; S.C. Helsley, chief of California's Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement; Alameda County District Attorney John Meehan; and Oakland Police Chief George Hart.

They met yesterday morning in Oakland with representatives of county, state and federal probation departments, the California Youth Authority, and representatives of the Alameda County superior and municipal court systems.

In a session that was closed to the public and press, they talked of possible ways to work together to combat illegal drug sales here, according to Oakland public information officer Mary Dunten.

"This is the first time a broader effort has been made toward long-term strategies," Hart said afterward. "In that regard, this is a hallmark event."

Russoniello added that "this should not be a signal of something that has just started, but an effort that is intensified."

Consultant Evelio Grillo was

hired to help Wilson organize the group. He said school officials and members of community associations will be invited to meet with the group.

Reaction to the group's formation was mixed.

The Oakland Community Organizations, which along with other grassroots neighborhood groups has vigorously protested the reign of terror that drug peddlers have inflicted on some East and West Oakland neighborhoods, was reserved in its judgment.

OCO President Herman McGaugh said the test will be whether the agencies can work together effectively to give flatland residents "immediate relief from the violence that makes us prisoners in our own homes."

"Then, we must do something positive, like come up with jobs," he added. "A lot of these youngsters feel there's nothing for them out there, and a lot of their parents feel the same way."

McGaugh and Frank Matarrese, chairman of OCO's crime committee, both questioned the panel for shutting

out the community groups that brought the problems to public attention. They also criticized the city's delay in setting up such a panel.

Mayor Wilson and other officials agreed at the press conference that community groups should be involved in some of the panel's work.

City Council member Wilson Riles Jr. dismissed the formation of the panel as "a campaign ploy by the mayor. I think it is too little, too late."

Riles, challenging Wilson's bid for a third term next April, said, "What we need is for the federal narcotics agents to come in with their resources and pick off the (illicit drug) kingpins."

Council member Leo Bazile, who represents far East Oakland communities that are among the hardest hit by the crime problems, said "I think it's an excellent idea."

"It really is time," said Council member Carter Gilmore, who represents other parts of East Oakland.

Contributing to this story were Barbara Lynne Harris and Harry Harris of The Tribune.

U.S. marshal role urged for police in drug report

Federal deputization of local police and prosecutors engaged in Oakland's war on drugs is the most specific new proposal made in a 28-page consultant's report released by the city yesterday.

It also included renewed calls for money by several agencies that deal with law enforcement, and calls from some officials for help from residents.

The report is mainly a summation of "visits" by Evelio

Grillo, president of Pacific Planning Associates, with 13 city, county, state and federal officials over the past two months. It was commissioned by Wilson and will cost up to \$15,000.

The study recommended formation of the inter-agency drug-fighting panel that Wilson introduced yesterday.

The proposal for deputizing local officers as U.S. marshals

See MARSHAL, Back Page

TRIBUNE 12-4-84

Marshal

Continued from Page A-1
came from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's chief of special agents, Joseph E. Krueger.

By deputizing police as federal marshals and making local prosecutors U.S. attorneys, their cases could be handled as federal offenses, he said.

"It allows local DAs to practice in federal courtrooms, using tougher federal statutes (including) determinant sentences," he said in an interview yesterday.

Deputization would give police access to information gathered by federal grand juries, and would give prosecutors access to less-crowded federal courts, said Krueger.

It would also place convicts in the federal penal system, which apparently does a better job at monitoring its parolees and probationers than Alameda County does, according to the report.

Alameda County's probation department, which saw an 81 percent increase in cases between 1982 and 1983, has an

"inadequate" program of testing probationers to determine if they are using drugs, according to the county's chief probation officer, Paul Green.

Green said in the report that the once-monthly testing program is too infrequent and predictable, and that at least \$200,000 more a year is needed to make the testing program work.

Representatives of the county's court system, along with Oakland Police Chief George Hart and Alameda County District Attorney John Meehan, said the county board of supervisors should seek at least three new judgeships to relieve the backlog of crime cases that delays enforcement of drug laws.

It is estimated that the new judges and their support staffs could cost \$2 million a year.

To make the overall law enforcement effort work, less tolerance and more help is needed from officials outside of law enforcement, as well as from ordinary citizens, according to the report.

Police Chief George Hart

praised the "clearly perceptible shift in the degree of public support which police are receiving from the community," but complained that "our schools have been noticeably silent and absent."

"No strong new programs are being introduced to complement what we are attempting to do from an enforcement perspective," he said.

Including community groups and others in the new Oakland Interagency Council on Drugs, whose formation was announced yesterday, will help send a community message "that drug abuse and traffic are not acceptable," Meehan said in the report.

City Manager Henry Gardner said, "We must communicate over and over that parents have a responsibility to monitor their children."

"Churches, community organizations, our total community must be involved on a continuing basis if we expect to keep or make our neighborhoods safe."

By Gerald Davis

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Interagency Task Force To Tackle

In further efforts to stem the drug traffic in Oakland officials of federal, county, state and city agencies will meet in Oakland Monday, at the invitation of Oakland Mayor Lionel Wilson.

Top official in law enforcement, including the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, County District Attorney and Oakland

police department plan to discuss how best to intensify their current sharing of resources in this first full interagency meeting.

The city of Oakland has had ongoing working relationships with the various agencies involved, Wilson said, but this will be the first opportunity for all to meet at one time and place to consider even more extensive

collaboration. During the past several months he has been conferring individually with key officials in preparation for the meeting. He reported "clear support" from all agencies for joint action.

"Although we've made giant strides in reducing drug sales, including a substantial increase in arrests," he explained, "we have an obligation to our city to

Oakland Drug Traffic

gather every resource available.

"We're open to new strategies and more effective approaches to stop drug dealing in our community."

Members of the task force include: Oakland Police Chief George Hart and City Manager Gardner; Joseph Krueger, special agent in charge, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice; S.C.

Helsley, chief, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, State Department of Justice; John Meehan, Alameda County district attorney, and Tom Ross, assistant district attorney.

Also: Doris Halliday-Cannata, Chief U.S. Probation Officer; Rheta Olsen, parole administrator, California Youth Authority; Robert Roenicke, district manager, California

State Department of Corrections, Probation and Parole Division; Paul Green, Alameda County chief probation officer and City Attorney Richard Winnie.

Representatives of the municipal and superior courts have been invited to attend as observers.

Oakland's new task force girds for drug battle

□ Gag order issued in alleged drug king's trial Page B8

By Carla Marinucci
Examiner staff writer

OAKLAND — Top federal, state and local law enforcement and government officials have begun their effort to end Oakland's drug wars and stop open dealing of narcotics.

The city's special task force on the drug problem met for the first time yesterday in a closed five-hour session. The task force was created last summer by Mayor Lionel Wilson.

In an hourlong press conference after the session, committee members — including U.S. Attorney Joseph Russoniello, Oakland Police Chief George Hart and Alameda County District Attorney John Meehan — declined to specify how they will explore ways to fight the drug dealing and the violence it brings.

S.C. Helsley of the state Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement hailed the initial conference as "a landmark effort," marking the first time government and police have been asked to "identify specifically what the problem is, then put our resources against it."

Committee members also addressed criticism that no representatives of neighborhood groups, parent-school organizations, or churches were invited to participate.

Some residents were upset about their exclusion, especially since the law enforcement officials stressed that the success of any anti-drug efforts will depend largely on grass-roots activism.

"I think there should have been some community folks included," said Frank Gilbert, an anti-drug activist with the Oakland Community Organizations. "We might not be professionals, but we certainly know what's going on in the community."

Wilson "never asked for any community input from people who are directly affected" by the drug prob-

lem, Gilbert said.

The mayor said the initial meeting was designed to provide law enforcement officials with the opportunity to deal directly with the problem of drug trafficking, but he promised that residents and business representatives would have an active role in future discussions.

Wilson said the group's major objective will be "to make the sale and dealing (of) dope and other narcotics as costly as possible" in Oakland.

He and other members warned that they could not guarantee a timetable or specific goals for the group, which will meet again at the end of January.

"This is a complex problem," Wilson said. "No deadlines are possible. You count the results as they come."

Russoniello would not detail the group's plan for upcoming meetings, saying that "might give our foes information" about anti-drug efforts.

"Our role today is to bring together those who can lay their expertise on the table, to develop ideas, to exchange ideas," said Hart.

Hart said that although local, state and federal officials have met many times to discuss the problem, the mayor's group marked the first combined effort of police and city government to develop "some long-term strategy" against drugs.

Said Wilson: "This is a demonstration of the fact that the community is doing everything that is reasonably possible to improve the situation."

Hart acknowledged that the city's drug problem may be "bigger than all of us."

He said he is satisfied with local efforts to handle the problem. He noted that there has been a 24 percent increase in arrests for heroin and cocaine sales and possession in the last year.

Hart said he is not convinced that the violence in street dealing has been increasing, but "clearly, it is the No. 1 focus in the public mind."

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Oakland creates anti-drug agency

By Stephen Robitaille
Staff Writer

OAKLAND — Flanked by local, state and federal law enforcement officials, Mayor Ronald Wilson announced on Friday the formation of a multi-agency council to combat the city's drug problem. "We believe we have here something positive to aid us in a program to make the sale and dealing of narcotics as easy as possible," said Wilson at a press conference held at the Lake Merritt Sailboat House in Lakeside Park, which police say is a drug "hot spot" where hundreds of marijuana dealers have been arrested. "This is a demonstration of the fact that this city will do everything possible to move effectively to deal with this problem," Wilson said. The group, the Oakland Interagency Council on Illicit Drug Traffic, includes the Oakland Police Department, the Alameda County District Attorney's Office, the Bureau of Narcotics.

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Oakland creates anti-drug agency

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Enforcement, the U.S. Attorney's Office and the federal Drug Enforcement Administration.

Officials of participating agencies said they would coordinate arrests, prosecution and sentencing at all levels of the city's drug trade, but their call for community support of their efforts was questioned by a neighborhood activist who said the support had always been there.

"There's no need to ask for support — the community was out there when we couldn't get anybody else out there," said Frank Gilbert of Oakland Community Organizations.

"I think it's another one of those political opportunities," said Gilbert, an Elmhurst resident who six years ago helped set up OCO's crime committee, which has lobbied local officials for stricter enforcement of drug laws.

U.S. Attorney Joseph Russoniello

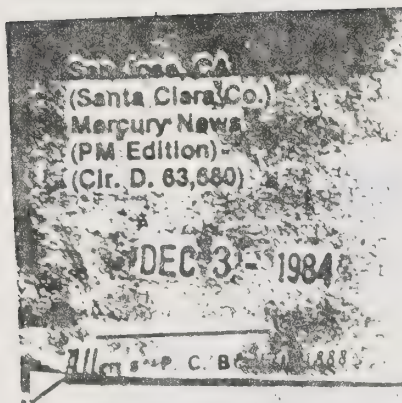
and Joseph Krueger, special agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration, said their offices would cooperate fully with local and state officials.

Although both men declined to discuss specific programs or tactics, the federal agencies traditionally have focused on large-scale drug importers and dealers.

Alameda County District Attorney John Meehan repeated his pledge to cut out plea bargains in cases of sale or possession for sale of heroin, cocaine and PCP. He said he has pressed the county Board of Supervisors for three more Superior Court judges to hear the increasing number of cases.

Police Chief George Hart said Oakland police would continue their arrests of street dealers, citing this year's 35 percent jump in drug-related arrests over 1983, when there were 5,550 drug-related arrests.

The Enterprise



Taking aim at drugs

Oakland task force to tackle 'No. 1 problem'

By Michael Dorgan
Mercury News Oakland Bureau

Oakland today was to host the first meeting of an interagency drug task force aimed at finding a joint federal, state, county and city solution to what Mayor Lionel Wilson says is his city's No. 1 problem.

"Although we've made giant strides in reducing drug sales, including a substantial increase in arrests, we have an obligation to our city to gather every resource available," Wilson said in prepared statement announcing the meeting.

"We're open to new strategies and more effective approaches to stop drug dealing in our community."

The 10-member task force will include representatives of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, the state Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, the state Department of Corrections, the Alameda County District Attorney's

Office and the Oakland Police Department.

"The more government organizations that get involved the better," District Attorney Jack Meehan said Friday. "I think we can make some serious inroads."

Oakland, which police say has about a dozen major drug rings, has drawn widespread attention in recent months because of almost weekly drug-related killings. Despite a crackdown by police and prosecutors, drugs still are sold openly on numerous city street corners.

DEA agent Bob Cox cautioned that it is too early to predict what proposals the meetings will produce.

He said his agency is ready to offer "whatever help we can," but added that "we have limited resources."

"This is a working group, not a task force in the normal sense of actually investigating a crime," he said. "We'll be trying to formulate a strategy."

Panel to fight Oakland drug traffic

By Paul Grabowicz
The Tribune

Oakland has set up an inter-agency task force of law enforcement officials and city department heads to help combat an epidemic of narcotics trafficking in the city, the mayor's office announced yesterday.

The task force, which will meet for the first time next Monday, includes officials from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement and the Alameda County District Attorney's office, as well as Oakland's police chief, city manager and city attorney.

Wilson, who suggested the idea of a drug task force last July, said it is designed to increase coordination between the various agencies in their attempts to curtail the burgeoning narcotics trade.

"Although we've made giant strides in reducing drug sales, including a substantial increase in arrests, we have an obligation to our city to gather

every resource available," Wilson said in a prepared statement released yesterday. "We're open to new strategies and more effective approaches to stop drug dealing in our community."

In the past year, Oakland's drug problem has been the subject of increased media attention and demands by community groups for a crackdown on the narcotics dealers.

Last September the city council held a special meeting on the issue at which several federal, state and local law enforcement officials testified about the severity of the problem in Oakland.

Oakland Police Chief George Hart said that drug-related killings had increased from 20-25 percent of all homicides to about 30 percent this year while drug-related arrests had jumped 35 percent.

The members of the new drug task force are Joseph Krueger, special agent in charge of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's

San Francisco office; Steven C. Helsley, chief of the California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement; Alameda County District Attorney John Meehan and assistant district attorney Tom Ross.

Also: Paul Green, chief probation officer of Alameda County; Rheta Olsen, parole administrator with the California Youth Authority; Doris Halliday-Cannata, chief U.S. probation officer in San Francisco, and Robert Roenicke, district manager of the California Department of Correction's Probation and Parole Division.

City officials on the task force are Hart, City Manager Henry Gardner and City Attorney Richard Winnie.

Administrators of Oakland Municipal Court and Alameda County Superior Court also will attend the task force's Monday meeting as observers.

The meeting at the Lake Merritt Sailboat House in Lakeside Park will not be open to the public.

11-30-84

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Enterprise

12-2-84

Task force to map drug war strategy

By Patrick Hannigan
Staff writer

OAKLAND — A task force of federal, state and local drug law enforcement experts will meet here Monday to begin mapping strategy for a combined offensive against the drug trade that grips this city.

Mayor Lionel Wilson announced Thursday evening that he called the meeting to give top officials of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, the state Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, the Alameda County District Attorney's Office, and the Oakland Police Department a chance to discuss ways to work together.

Wilson said that Oakland has been working with the various agencies involved for some time but that this

will be the first opportunity for all to meet at one time and place to consider more extensive collaboration.

"Although we've made giant strides in reducing drug sales, including a substantial increase in arrests, we have an obligation to our city to gather every resource available," Wilson said in a press release. "We're open to new strategies and more effective approaches to stop drug dealing in our community."

According to police department statistics, drug-related arrests have increased by 35 percent this year compared to last year, when there were 7,550 drug-related arrests. From 1981 to 1982 arrests increased

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THE ENTERPRISE
Sunday, December 2, 1984

Task force to map out drug war strategy

Continued from Page 1

by 159 percent.

Drug-related murder is also on the rise. After a recent City Council meeting, Police Chief George Hart said that although drugs usually play a part in about 25 percent of murders committed, they had a role in about 30 percent of the 107 murders committed in Oakland so far this year, as of Friday.

Wilson said he has conferred individually with key officials in preparation for the meeting and said all parties support the joint action.

The meeting will take place at 2 p.m. at the Lake Merritt Sailboat House in Lakeside Park, identified in police reports as a drug "hot spot" where hundreds of marijuana dealers have been arrested.

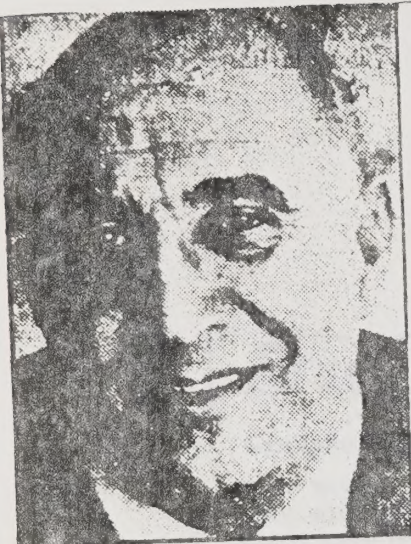
Members of the task force have asked that the meeting be held in private because of the confidentiality of some of the information that is to be discussed, but they are scheduled to hold a press conference following their conference.

Members of the task force are Joseph Krueger, special agent in charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration's San Francisco office; Doris Halliday-Cannata, chief U.S. probation officer in San Francisco; Steven C. Helsley, chief of the California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement; Rheta Olsen, parole administrator with the California Youth Authority; and Robert Roenicke, district manager of the California Department of Corrections' Probation and Parole Division.

Also on the panel are county District Attorney John Meehan and Assistant District Attorney Tom Ross; Paul Green, the county's chief probation officer; City Manager Henry Gardner; City Attorney Richard Winnie; and Police Chief Hart.

Stanley Collis, administrator of the Alameda County Superior Court, and George Dickey, administrator of the Oakland-Piedmont-Emerlyville Municipal Court, have been invited to observe the meeting.

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12/5/84
TRUMP

Evelio Grillo
Work's worth disputed

Drug panel aide's fee under fire

*Report by mayor's friend
called 'a waste of money'*

By Paul Grabowicz
The Tribune

The City of Oakland paid nearly \$10,000 for three months of preparation that led to Monday's formation of a 12-member, anti-drug panel of top local, state and federal law enforcement administrators.

Evelio Grillo, hired Sept. 1 to "arrange and prepare for a meeting of (the) task force," billed the city \$2,250 for drawing up a 28-page "discussion document" used at the group's initial meeting Monday, according to city records.

The rest of the \$10,000 was paid to Grillo primarily for the time he spent meeting with city officials and task force members.

Grillo, president of the Oakland-based Pacific Planning Associates consultants and a close political adviser and friend of Mayor Lionel Wilson, was hired by City Manager Henry Gardner after Wilson recommended him.

His contract, which allows him to bill the city up to \$15,000, has been called political patronage and a waste of money by some community activists and a city official, while Wilson and Gardner say it was necessary and produced excellent results.

"We would have done it for nothing," said Frank Matarrese, chairman of the crime committee of Oakland Community Organizations, which has been pushing for a city offensive against drugs. "We've been working on this problem for a year and a half. Why pay someone when you've already got the information?"

"I hate to say it, this is shaping up to be a big political push for (Wilson's) re-election," said past OCO president Frank Gilbert. "I feel like this is being

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Drug

Continued from Page B-1

done wrong. It could have been done with the community, and it could have been done cheaper."

"It's a waste of money," agreed Council member Wilson Riles Jr., who is running against Wilson in April's mayoral race. "I was never aware that (Grillo) had any background in law enforcement or drugs ... He's one of the mayor's buddies."

Wilson countered: "There isn't anybody around here who is available who has the background and expertise who could do this as well as (Grillo) could."

"He wasn't hired because he's a friend of mine," Wilson said.

Wilson said Grillo has extensive experience in putting together interagency task forces. He worked for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the late 1970s and 22 years ago served as Oakland's juvenile control coordinator.

"It's not just to put together a meeting," Wilson said of Grillo's contract, which also requires him to "act as adviser to the mayor" on the drug problem.

Gardner said his office is short-staffed and had no one to organize the task force. He called Grillo's work "excellent."

Grillo declined to comment and referred all questions to the city manager and mayor.

Gardner said there was nothing unusual about the contract.

Besides the \$9,931 he has received so far, Grillo will be paid up to \$5,000 more for writing a report on the task force meeting.

Because the contract was for \$15,000 or less, it did not have to be approved by the city council or put out to bid. Grillo's \$75-an-hour consulting fee is not unusual, city officials said.

"I think it's money well spent," Wilson said.

Police Chief George Hart said the "discussion document" Grillo put together "helped to establish a good foundation" for the first meeting of the task force.

Others, however, contrasted the \$15,000 contract with the \$27,000 the vice squad is given each year to pay informants and make undercover drug buys.

"To spend \$15,000 to find out about the drug situation — that \$15,000 could have been used better by the vice squad buying up drugs and making arrests," Gilbert said.

Contributing to this report were Barbara Lynne Harris and Harry Harris.

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